The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XIX. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1863. NO. 16.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
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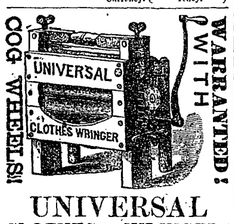
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, Washington, July 22, '63

WHEREAS, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the First National Bank of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of Banking; Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of the currency, do hereby certify that the said First National Bank of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

In Testimony whereof, I hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty-second day of July, 1863.

HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency. (Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency.)



UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER!

No. 1. *Large Family Wringer*, $10,00
No. 2. *Medium* " " 7,00
No. 2½ " " " 6,00
No. 3. *Small* " " 5,00
No. 8. *Large Hotel*, " 14,00
No. 18. *Medium Laundry* (to run by steam or hand.) 18,00
No. 22. *Large* " (to run by steam or hand.) 30,00

Nos. 2½ and 3 have no Cogs. All others are warranted.

*No. 2 is the size generally used in private families.

ORANGE JUDD, of the "American Agriculturist," says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes. It is in reality a CLOTHES SAVER! A TIME SAVER! and a STRENGTH SAVER! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost. We think the machine much more than "pays for it-self every year" in the saving of garments! There are several kinds, nearly alike in general construction, but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs, otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers, and the rollers upon the crank-shaft slip and tear the clothes, or the rubber break loose from the shaft. Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as NEW after nearly FOUR YEARS' CONSTANT USE.

Every Wringer with Cog Wheels is Warranted in every particular.

No Wringer can be Durable without Cog Wheels.

A good CANVASSER wanted in every town.

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling, we will send the Wringer *free of expense.*

For particulars and circulars address R. C. BROWNING, 347 Broadway, N. Y.

Aug. 12, '63.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

SEWING MACHINE.

R. A. O. KERR,
ALTOONA, PA.,
AGENT

FOR BLAIR AND HUNTINGDON COUNTIES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S WHEELER & WILSON'S

THESE MACHINES ARE ADMITted to be the best ever offered to the public, and their superiority is satisfactorily established by the fact that in the last eight years,

OVER 1,400 MORE,

of these machines have been sold than of any other manufactured, and more medals have been awarded the proprietors by different Fairs and Institutes than to any others. The Machines are warranted to do all that is claimed for them. They are now in use in several families in Altoona, and in every case they give entire satisfaction.

The Agent refers those desiring information as to the superiority of the Machines, to A. W. Benedict, Joseph Watson, E. H. Turner and E. E. Beltleman.

The Machines can be seen and examined at the store of the Agent, at Altoona.

Price of No. 1 Machine, silver plated, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$65. No. 2, ornamental bronze, glass foot and new style Hemmer—$55. No. 3, plain, with old style Hemmer—$47. [Oct. 21, 1862-1y.

MEN WANTED FOR THE INVALID CORPS.

Only those faithful soldiers who, from wounds or the hardships of war, are no longer fit for active field duty, will be received in this Corps of Honor. Enlistments will be for three years, unless sooner discharged. Pay and allowance same as for officers and men of the United States infantry; except that no premium or bounties for enlistment will be allowed. This will not invalidate any pensions or bounties which may be due for previous services.

For the convenience of service, the men will be selected for three grades of duty. Those who are most efficient and able-bodied, and capable of performing guard duty, etc., will be armed with muskets, and assigned to companies of the First Battalion. Those of the next degree of efficiency, including those who have lost a hand or an arm; and the least effective, including those who have lost a foot or leg, to the companies of the Second or Third Battalion; they will be armed with swords.

The duties will be to act chiefly as provost guards and garrisons for cities; guards for hospitals and other public buildings; and as clerks, orderlies, &c. If found necessary, they may be assigned to forts, &c.

Acting Assistant Provost Marshals General are authorized to appoint officers of the Regular Service, or of the Invalid Corps, to administer the oath of enlistment to those men who have completely fulfilled the prescribed conditions of admission to the Invalid Corps, viz:

1. That the applicant is unfit for service in the field.
2. That he is fit for the duties, or some of them, indicated above.
3. That, if no now in the service, he was honorably discharged.
4. That he is meritorious and deserving.

For enlistment or further information, apply to the Board of Enrollment for the district in which the applicant is a resident.

By order of JAMES B. FRY, Provost Marshal General.

J. D. CAMPBELL, Captain and Provost Marshal.

Huntingdon, July 8, 1863.

S. I. F. D. E.
STATON ISLAND.

FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Proprietors.

☞ OFFICES, No. 47 NORTH EIGHTH ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND 5 & 7 JOHN ST., NEW YORK.

Our success in DYEING & CLEANSING GARMENTS of *Velvet, Cloth, Silk, Merino, De Laine, &c., &c.*, and SHAWLS of almost every description, is so well known that we only desire to remind our friends and the public generally, that the season for getting ready their Fall Goods is now at hand!

☞ *Goods received and returned by Express.*

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
August 19, 1863.—3m.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Friday morning, October 9, 1863.

[For the Globe.]

I Love Thee, Gentle Morning.

BY C. S. DAVIS.

Oh! gentle morn, 'tis thee I love,
'Tis thee I fondly own;
Thy peaceful dawn falls from above,
And dwells in every home;
Thy sweetness scents the living world
With never fading bliss;
Thy presence dear, hath joys unfurl'd;
Thy lips—kind Nature kiss.

'Tis in the morn I love to roam
O'er the gay green earth;
'Tis then I think of home, sweet home,
The land that gave me birth.
The gentle morn, how sweet to spend
With friends I dearly love,
The soul's sweet accents do attend
And earth is heaven above.

Thrice happy is the morn of youth,
When all around is gay;
But ah! it is a solemn truth—
'Tis forms will fade away,
O, let us then in youth's bright morn
The seed of virtue sow,
And hence our lives with grace adorn,
As we do older grow.

And when old age shall, one by one,
Place furrows on our brow,
'Tis then we'll think of youth bygone,
And love it then as now.
And though the Author of our fears,
Shall call us up on high,
Sweet memories of faded years
Will never, never die.

Marklesburg, Pa.

[For the Globe.]

TIME AND ETERNITY.

BY HARRY.

Time moveth—hasteneth away;
Not a minute will it stay,
But hasteneth on, and hasteneth thee
Nearer to Eternity.

Time changeth—altereth, too,
From older things to those of new;
It changeth! ah, it changeth; see,
Life to Eternity.

Time passeth—rusheth on
Swifter than the swiftest fawn,
Leaving us on its broad sea,
Floating to Eternity.

Time bringeth—leaveth a scene,—
Appearance as if 'twas a dream;
It was a friend so dear to me
Launched into Eternity.

Time quickeneth. Wasteth none.
Let thy Master's will be done,
And like that friend may we all be
Ready for Eternity.

THE WINE CROP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—We are indebted to the Pittsburg *Gazette* for some very interesting statistics relative to the grape crop of Allegheny county for the current year. "On the stony slopes of 'Spring Hill,' and 'Troy Hill'—so rough and steep in some places as to require a resort to terraces; along the precipitous cliffs which skirt the Allegheny above Duquesne borough; at Eckert's place, Wood's Run, and in many other localities in the vicinity, where formerly but craggy and barren slopes of seemingly useless hill side met the vision, may now be seen the teeming vine bending beneath the luscious cluster of the dark blue 'Isabella,' or the more glowing 'Catawba.' The grape crop of 1862 was a remarkable one; the vines were *loaded to their utmost extent.* The greatest yield per acre which we have ever heard of, and which would do no discredit to the sunny slopes of Italy, was that of Adam Rineman, of Spring Hill. The vineyard of Mr. R. covers 1½ acres; Catawba vines, planted 4x5 feet, supported by stakes; the exposure is southeastern, and the vineyard occupies the elevated slope of Spring Hill, above the mansion. The vines were planted 1855. Product of the Spring Hill vineyard in 1862 was 1,500 gallons—1,200 gallons per acre. This wine is of an excellent quality, and worth to-day about $2 25 per gallon. The vintage of 1862 amounted to 17,820 gallons.

THE YOUNG COLOR-SERGEANT.—The following is a beautiful picture of a young Christian soldier. A proud position his!—at once a color-bearer in the army of King Jesus. He was Gen. Kilpatrick's color-bearer, and a mere boy. His comrades all said he was a brave fellow. The main artery of one of his *legs* had been cut off by a minnie ball. The wound had bled several times while in the hospital, and he was fast sinking. He whispered to a delegate of the Christian Commission, who was bending over him:

"Jesus has a home in heaven for *me.*"

"How do you know?"

"Because God loves me. He loves his Son Jesus, and he loves me, too."

These were almost his last words. A few hours before his death his father came, truly a broken-hearted man. For he was the youngest boy—his Benjamin—and how could he spare him. "I didn't want him to go; and *how*, now shall I go home without him? Oh, I am afraid it will be *too much* for his mother."

The boy was laid in his coffin, and the ladies and little children of Hagerstown were trimming the body with flowers—though he was the brightest flower of all, very soon to bloom in the *celestial garden.*

HEAD QUARTERS 3d ARMY CORPS, CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, VA., Oct. 3, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE: As I had nothing on hand for this afternoon, I thought perhaps a line from one of the Juniata boys would not be amiss, I will therefore give you the whereabouts and welfare of the 110th Pa. Volunteers. This Regiment, as you are aware is and has been in the Third Army Corps. The Corps' Head Quarters is near Culpepper Court House, and is commanded by Major General French, in the absence of its former commander Major General Sickles, who you remember lost a leg on the bloody battle-field of Gettysburg. I am glad to learn that the General is on his way to take command of his old Corps; we all await his coming with pleasure, not that we don't all like the General who has temporary command of the Corps, but we love General Sickles—we have all got attached to him and know that in him we can trust. We also know that he cares for us. I don't think that there is a man in the Third Corps who would not follow General Sickles any where or who would not lay down his life for him. Well perhaps you would like to know something about the boys. We are in the Third Brigade of the first Division of the Third Corps, and are encamped about three miles west of Culpepper, Court House, on the turnpike, which leads from the latter place to Stanton. The boys are in good health and fine spirits, and the army of the Potomac is anxious for another fight with the rebel Lee's army, and should an opportunity offer, I think you will hear a good account of us. Well, as I understand, there is a great deal of excitement just now all over the old Keystone, about the result of the election. We as soldiers in the field feel a little astonished that there should be so much party strife. We think that the Union should be attended to first and partyism afterwards. Some times when we get a Northern paper we feel a little astonished that there should or could be enough of Copperheads in the loyal States to even give a show for anything but the great Union party; but when we see the false issues that are put forth by the Copperheads, we sometimes fear the result of the coming election, knowing the intrigue that will be used to defeat the soldiers' idol and friend, Andrew G. Curtin. But if the soldiers in the field had a chance to vote, I tell you the Copperhead candidate would be nowhere. I will give you a specimen of how the soldier voted a few evenings ago. Our regiment took a vote, and there was 255 votes poled. Out of that number there were 73 for Woodward, and 182 for Curtin. Company C, the company which I belong to, gave a unanimous vote for Curtin. Company B, all but 7. Company A, about the same. So you see how the soldiers would vote had they a chance to vote, but as the would be Governor Woodward says, that soldiers are not capable of voting, of course none but stay at homes can vote. But there is a time coming when we will be citizens again and I tell you the Copperheads had better stand from under or the great Union car will certainly crush them. Well, I will close.

Yours, truly, J. W. B.

Imports and Exports.

Notwithstanding the depression in the cotton trade and cotton manufacture, England seems to rub on very well. It is announced, with allowable exultation, that England is doing "more and more business yearly" that the month of July, 1862, was a better month for English trade and commerce than July 1861, and that last July was a better month than July 1862. As a particular example the month of June is taken. In that month England purchased foreign goods to the value of $82,500,000, or thereabouts, and sold goods of her own to the value of $57,500,000. The foreign articles purchased by England, in that one month, *consisted of raw materials for the use* of British manufacturers, and provisions for the consumption of the people. There was expended $20,000,000 for cotton, $7,500,000 for wool, $2,500,000 for flax, and $2,500,000 for silk.—For grains, indigo, and oils there was paid $2,500,000. On the other hand, England paid, last June, $5,000,000 for corn (wheat); $5,000,000 for grain of various kinds; $5,000,000 for miscellaneous provisions and wine; $7,500,000 for sugar; $2,500,000 for coffee; and $3,750,000 for tea. On the other hand England sold cottons to the value of $20,000,000; woolens, linens, and worsteds (including haberdashery), to the value of $25,000,000, about equally divided among the three classes, and metals, in various shapes, to the value of $12,500,000.

All the imported articles, with the exception of the cereal products, are what England does not produce within her own realm, and, from habitude of consumption, cannot now dispense with. In the United Kingdom, it is affirmed, sufficient grain could be raised to supply all the population with bread, but this would turn into arable most of the land now used for grazing purposes, and in some places tillage does not pay as well as cattle-raising. For the most part, England has to purchase foreign grain. Out of the $30,000,000 which she paid for provisions in last June, two-thirds went for commodities not producable at home. Grain alone, in that month, cost $10,000,000, the harvest of 1861 not having been good, and the stock low. The crop of 1863 is said to be so good that it is worth $100,000,000 more than the crop of '62. Usually six and a half million quarters make a good harvest; it will be eight millions this year. England only buys what she cannot do without and has not produced.

Cotton, linen, and woolen manufactures make up two-thirds of the whole trade. England exchanges clothing, (at an enormous profit,) with other nations for food and raw materials, and the difference between the cost makes the profit which is her wealth. From America she gets only corn, cotton, now being nowhere, and wine, tea and coffee not being exported from America. Last June, the greatest import of grain into England was not from America; Prussia sent more, tho' much flour was received from America. At present, cotton is not an article of export from America, and, if the English harvest realize expectation, John Bull will scarcely want food from us. Our exports to England have much decreased: not proportionately so our imports; and this, making the balance of trade against the United States, may, and probably will, cause great trouble ere long. If the value of what we receive exceeds the value of what we send, we must pay the balance in gold, which this very necessity will tend to keep at a high premium.

In the first six months of 1861, we sold cotton to England to the value of $100,000,000, and grain and flour to the value of $25,000,000. In the first six months of 1861, the amount of our exports, to England, on these two *accounts, had diminished* less than $15,000,000 for corn, and less than $350,000 for cotton. We repeat, our importations have not declined in any thing like the rates of the decreased value of our exports. Still, we go on buying articles that we can either wholly dispense with or produce by our own labor and ingenuity.

A man with a large income can afford to live "at a bountiful old rate." But if this income be very seriously diminished, if it be reduced to one-eighth its original amount, the man will be mad if he continue in any thing like his original expenditure. The result must be misery, involvment, ruin. We should not disdain taking a leaf out of our rival's book. We should follow the example of England, and import nothing that we can produce at home. Already, we are dispensing with the heavier articles of iron work, though we continue to get cutlery from Sheffield. In woolens, linens, worsteds, haberdashery, we are capable of producing everything, and of excellent quality, necessary for the ordinary consumption, even for the luxury of life. Would to God that among the true-hearted and patriotic women of this great Republic, and their name is Legion, there could be once awakened a determination not to wear any article manufactured in a foreign country! Our customs' duties might suffer, but the industry and enterprise, as well as the capital and profits, of the country, would be vastly augmented. A true woman, who resolved to carry this determination into practice, would surely be as comely in a neat cotton dress or a muslin de laine made in her own country, as in a gossamer robe from Manchester, a *moire antique* from Lyons, or a velvet from the looms of Genoa or Florence. The beauty which seeks adornment from abroad, is a *beauty self-distrustful of its own reality.* A silken robe, an ermine-trimmed mantle, or a fifty-dollar bonnet do not augment the natural charms of youth and beauty. The fair sex ought to know this.

Until the balance of trade be in favor of this country, which cannot be until our imports are of less value than our exports, there will be a continuous drain of gold to pay foreign countries for articles which our luxury sighs for, but for which neither our necessity nor our comfort has any occasion. In the present crisis, three principles should be predominant—Patriotism, Economy, and Protection.—*The Press.*

DARING FEAT OF TWO DRUMMER BOYS.—The New Haven *Palladium* narrates the following: "Two drummer-boys of the Tenth Connecticut Volunteers, while off duty, and while Gilmore was pounding Fort Wagner, determining to discover the effect made upon the fort, borrowed an opera glass and went out a distance from camp to obtain a favorable sight to witness operations. They had proceeded about three quarters of a mile when they came suddenly upon a burly rebel, who, upon sight of them, snapped his gun at them, which did not explode, the piece not being capped. One of the boys at that moment thrusting the glass into the case which hung by his side, the rebel thought he was drawing a revolver, and immediately threw down his gun, crying out 'I surrender.' The boys immediately sprang forward, seized his gun, and at a charge bayonet drove the big fellow into camp. When he discovered that the only appearance of a weapon in the boys' possession was an opera glass, he was much incensed, declaring he could not be held as a prisoner of war. This feat was witnessed by Col. Otis, who was much pleased with the intrepid conduct of the boys."

GOLD PENS.—A fine assortment of Pocket and Desk Gold Pens just received at Lewis' Book Store.

The Bread Riot at Mobile.

The New Orleans *Era* gives the following particulars of a female bread riot, which occurred at Mobile on the 4th of September:

On Friday, the 4th inst., the women of Mobile, rendered desperate by their sufferings, met in large numbers on Spring Hill Road, with banners, on which were printed such devices as "Bread or Blood" on one side, and "Bread and Peace" on the other, and armed with knives and hatchets, they marched down Dauphine street, breaking open stores in their progress, and taking for their use such articles of food or clothing as they were in urgent need of. It was, in fact, a most formidable riot, by a long-suffering and desperate population.

Gen. Maury, commanding at Mobile, ordered the Seventeenth Alabama Regiment to put down the disturbance by force of arms. The soldiers refused to obey the order, saying that they would if they took any action, rather assist those starving wives, mothers, sisters and daughters of men who had been forced to fight the battles of the rebellion. Upon the refusal of the Seventeenth, the Mobile Cadets were called upon. Now, the Cadets are known far and wide as a fancy military company, organized for the purpose of holiday show and parade, which has never yet seen service on any field, and probably never will. But being made of sterner stuff than the Seventeenth, which is probably largely made up of mudsills, the Cadets undertook to force these poor, desperate women, to retire peaceably to their homes.

Quite a little scrimmage ensued, resulting in the repulse of "the gallant fellows," who have figured in the Mobile papers for so many years as capable of material deeds. The Cadets were defeated and taught to fly in their first action, and the mob ruled the hour. Mayor Slough and the Provost Marshal now appeared, and tried their powers of persuasion. They promised the women that if they would disperse, they should have everything they required. This strategy was more successful than open force, and the rioters went home "promise crammed."

In the evening, however, the riot broke out again more fiercely than ever; but as our informant left in the interval of quiet, we cannot learn the result of the second attempt. The population of Mobile very naturally strongly sympathized with these poor, starving women, and many incidents occurred to show this sentiment. One instance only we will mention: In coming down Dauphine street two women went into a Jew clothing store, in the performance of the work connected with the mission. The proprietor of the store forcibly ejected the intruders, and threw them violently down on the sidewalk. A policeman who happened to be near, thereupon set upon the Jew and gave him a severe beating.

An Ancient Copperhead Recognized by his Descendant.

The Cleveland *Herald* reports a discussion at Royalton, Ohio, between A. G. Riddle, late member of Congress from the Cuyahoga district, and C. W. Palmer, on one side, and Amos Coe, of Cleveland, on the other. The question was: "Is Vallandigham a traitor?" Mr. Palmer read the following words, which he said had been addressed by a certain eminent person to the citizens and soldiers of the United States:

"You are promised liberty by the leaders of your affairs; but is there an individual in the enjoyment of it, saving your oppressors? Who among you dare to speak or write what he thinks against the tyranny which has robbed you of your property, imprisons your sons, drags you into the field of battle, and is deluging your country with blood?

"Your country once was happy, and had the proffered peace been embraced, the last two years of misery had been spent in peace and plenty, and repairing the desolation of the quarrel."

Mr. Coe listened attentively and nodded approval at every sentence, and, at the conclusion, exclaimed loudly, "That is good talk." "*Well, sir,*" said Mr. Palmer, with an emphasis that thrilled the hearts of the eagerly listening crowd, "*that is the language of Benedict Arnold three weeks after he fed a trembling traitor from West Point.*"

Gen. Schenck on "Arbitrary Arrests."

In the course of a very interesting speech, at Dayton, Ohio, Gen. Schenck said:

And I may here say, that in the summer of 1861, I foresaw something of what was going on—that there was a body of men among us who, frightened by the great swell of public sentiment, had been carried with the mass of the people into presenting an unbroken front to the enemy who were seeking to destroy us—but I saw here and there symptoms that this opposition to the rebellion was not to be lasting, that it was, at least in great part, hypocritical. Soon it became apparent that the great questions before the country were to be subordinated to the petty inquiry whether this or that party could be put up or down by the current of public feeling. I saw men gradually feeling the public mind, in bringing about this condition; and among them I marked Mr. Vallandigham, and being stationed in the neighborhood of Washington, I said to Mr. Lincoln that I thought public duty required the arrest of that man, and his removal from the power of mischief. I declared my belief that if he were arrested, and proper search made among his papers' correspondence with Burnet, with whom he had uniformly voted in Congress, would be found which would show that he was a proper man to be thrust over the lines. I was referred to the Secretary of War, and after due consideration of the subject, it was thought proper to postpone it—a most serious mistake, I think for he went on sowing the seeds of sedition and rebellion to rightful authority until their power for mischief has been felt in all departments of the Government. The evil should have been nipped in the bud, and no word of incipient treason even allowed to be uttered.

This is my plan of dealing with these scoundrels and traitors and I have found it to work well. In the city of Baltimore, in a slave state, with armed rebellion across the line, in Virginia, with Secession sympathizers to the fullest extent, with men whose sons and brothers are in the rebel army—in a community of this kind what do we now see? Why, the very intensity with which these questions have been impressed upon the public mind, while it is admitted that it has made some Secessionists, it has also made the most devoted Union men on the other. In Baltimore to-day, if you look among the civil authorities you will find the Mayor, both branches of the City Council, every police officer, every constable and sheriff, all are unconditional Union men.—[Cheers] Can you say as much of Dayton? [Voices and shouts, "No, no."] No, I am mortified and ashamed to say it, Union sentiment is not as prevalent even here in my own town.—Can you say as much of any of the towns in the loyal State of Ohio.—[Voices, "No. no."] These facts, it seems to me, prove that the medicine administered has had a salutary effect. And it will not do to say that this result has been brought about by any interference at the ballot-box, for there has been nothing of the kind.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.

But again; they tell you you must not take their negroes. I cannot understand such doctrine. When the rebel assails me, I would have his horse to kick him, his dog to bite him, his cow to gore him, and his negro to fight him, in order that I could overcome him in the struggle. I tell you there has been a great change of sentiment in this particular during the past few months. In the city of Baltimore, the department to which I was assigned, I saw an exhibition of mob violence some five months ago, when a negro dressed in the United States uniform passed through the city on his way to join his regiment. He was attacked and brutally treated, simply because he wore the uniform which the Government had given him when he entered into her service against the rebels. But two weeks since, I saw a whole regiment of colored men marching and drilling on a public street, and a crowd of citizens was quietly watching them with interest.—And this is not all, for in a few weeks more we shall expect to have, instead of a singal regiment of colored men, a whole brigade. How is it in the city of Baltimore the people are so soon become reconciled to colored soldiers? It is because the people of the slaveholding States have more sense than the supid Copperheads of Dayton.

How a Man Feels and Acts During an Earthquake.

The Boston *Traveller* publishes the following extract of a private letter from Manilla, giving the writer's personal experience and sensations during the late terrific earthquake which visited that city: "It would be impossible *to give you an idea of the late earthquake*, for, though I have read the accounts of many severe ones, I never could realize the position until I had felt one, and I never knew what dreadful destruction it could make until the 3d of this month. I have heard nothing talked about but earthquakes for the past ten days, everybody telling their experience and giving their idea of causes and effects of earthquakes in general. My experience was that I had finished my soup and was helping myself to fish, when three or four tremendous up and down bumps came—I ran for the Azotea, (piazza, covered with iron roofing.) Then came the fearful swinging motion from north to south. I clung to the post (wooden, which supports the iron roof), to keep myself from falling, expecting every moment that the stone walls which support the Azotea would give way, and that I should be thrown into the *river, with the house on top of me.*—The whole shock did not last over half a minute, but it was an eternity to me. The falling of stone houses and tile roofs was terrific, part of our roof (weighing seventy tons) fell in. About three hundred feet from where I was the tower of Binondi Church fell thro' the roof of the church; this tower was one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet high, built of solid stone, four to six feet thick. Yet the din from falling churches and houses was so great that I did not distinguish when it fell. When the shock was over, the air was so filled with dust of lime that I could scarcely breathe, and there was not a breath of air. When the moon rose, later, Manilla was a frightful and dreary sight to see. Everybody was in the streets, praying, or fleeing with what they had saved into the country. For days after, the people walked the streets without speaking. And there was no noise of carriages, and no bells, in the city where there were thousands moving before at all hours."

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EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

S. B. CHENEY, Editor,

To whom all communications on the subject of Education should be addressed.

Education.

The all absorbing thought in the mind of every one, should be in relation to the education of the rising generation. Upon it depends our future hopes as a nation. For what people were ever known to prosper when their educational interests had been neglected. There is no point in preeminence when it would be safe for a nation to make anything paramount to the cultivation of the arts and sciences. The agricultural, commercial and manufacturing interests all alike depend upon this great lever for support. The farmer, the mechanic, the merchant and the professional man must first be educated in his particular calling before he can proceed successfully to the attainment of wealth or character; the more thorough his course of education has been precisely in the same proportion will be his progress in whatever pursuits he may follow. We have frequently heard the remark by some rustic—"I will not educate this son because he wants to be a farmer." Now if that principle were followed to the letter, in how short a time would the agricultural interests of our country be on the decline. To till the ground successfully requires a thorough knowledge of many of the sciences, and without this knowledge the most fruitful land becomes barren and unfruitful.

Many regions of country, whose people, by injudicious management, have been deprived of the benefit of education, become unfruitful and sterile, when they might have been if properly cultivated by the hand of the skilful agriculturalist made to flow with milk and honey. Why did not the untaught savage, who roamed the undisputed master of our primeval forests, cultivate the rich lands of this continent, and leave them as a legacy for their posterity? Simply because science the great pre-requisite was wanting. They had not the advantage of the inventive genius of a cultivated science; and thus to them the rocky cliffs, the barren waste and the fruitful Prairie were all alike in value, and so it would be yet, were it not that science in its onward march has overrun the continent. Two portions of land are productive in proportion not to the amount of labor performed but to the amount of skill in performing the labor. The merchant is thrifty not in proportion to the capital invested, but to the skill in the management of that capital which he invested and so on in all the ramifications of industry, science follows not in the wake of wealth and influence, but must be the precursor of every step in either.

The following extracts from a letter written by one of the most reliable Union men in Tennessee, to a gentleman in this city, will show the joy with which the Federal army, under General Burnside, was received, as well as the difference between the conduct of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. The letter is dated

"EAST TENNESSEE, Sept. 20, 1863.

"Thanks to a kind Providence that we again breathe in 'the land of the free, and the home of the brave!' The Federal army is here, ——— thousand strong, Colonel Bird an East Tennessean, commanding. He escaped from East Tennessee at the commencement of the war, and his property was confiscated. But he has returned in triumph. The advanced guard came to our town on last Wednesday a week. So great was our joy that we could scarcely contain ourselves. They were met by the Stars and Stripes, which were prepared by the ladies secretly. They gave three cheers for the citizens, and three more for the flag and the ladies. The next day the Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, and East Tennessee boys came into town, when we felt that the iron yoke had fallen off, and we were once more free! The Stars and Stripes once more float from my dwelling. The soldiers say they never met with such a warm reception since the commencement of the war, as they did here. They behave like gentlemen. I have not seen a drunken soldier since they came here. In this respect there is a marked contrast between the two armies. We have suffered a great deal from the Southern army. They stole every thing they could lay their hands on—horses, cattle, sheep, carriages, harness and even negroes. * * * Upwards of one thousand persons have taken the oath here since the arrival of the Federal army—a large number of them deserters from Bragg. The conduct of the rebels here has done more for the cause of the Union than anything else, and the contrast between the two armies is so great that some of our people are led to wish that the whole Southern Confederacy was in h—ll. * * I could write pages, but I must stop."

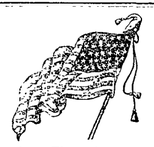
POCKET SEGAR CASES—a fine assortment for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

W. Lewis, Editor and Proprietor.

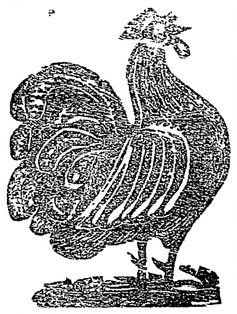
Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, 1863.



Our Flag Forever.

GREAT VICTORY.

The Old Democratic Cock will Crow!



The Old Keystone Declares Against the Rebellion!

OUR ARMY SUSTAINED!

Woodward, the Jeff Davis Candidate, Defeated by a Crushing Majority!

A. G. CURTIN, RE-ELECTED!

FREEMEN, SHOUT!

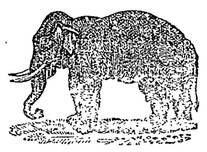
The Country is Safe!!!

Vallandigham Defeated in Ohio!

THE REBEL RAIDERS HOLED!

GLORY!

The news from every part of the Old Keystone is most glorious. Curtin is re-elected by from 20,000 to 50,000 majority. Vallandigham is defeated in Ohio by an immense majority. Particulars next week.



HUNTINGDON COUNTY.

This county will give Curtin over a thousand majority. The whole county ticket is elected. Below we give the majorities for Curtin as far as they have been received. Old Democratic Barree repudiates the bogus concern:

HUNTINGDON CO. ELECTIONS.

MAJORITIES FOR GOVERNOR.

Townships.	1860. Curtin.	1860. Foster.	1863. Curtin.	1863. Woodward.
Brady,	25	.....	6	.....
Cass,	75	.....	74	.....
Barree,	—	72	15	.....
Clay,	45	.....	78	.....
Cromwell,	45	.....	.....	.....
Dublin,	27	.....	23	.....
Franklin,	88	.....	87	.....
Juniata,	2	.....	23	.....
Jackson,	75	.....	20	.....
Morris,	32	.....	60	.....
Oneida,	45	.....	56	.....
Penn,	82	.....	62	.....
Porter,	127	.....	165	.....
Petersburg,	3	.....	18	.....
Birmingham,	11	.....	26	.....
Shirley,	31	.....	39	.....
Springfield,	17	.....	.....	.....
Tell,	...	56	.....	67
Tod,	49	.....	.....	.....
Hopewell,	93	.....	93	.....
Henderson,	1	.....	.....	18
Huntingdon,	18	.....	113	.....
Carbon,	...	43	.....	149
Walker,	...	38	11	.....
West,	8	.....	60	60
Warriorsmark,	103	.....	138	.....
Mount Union,	28	.....	72	.....
Union,	74	.....	43	.....

The young gentlemen serenaders who gave us a call on Monday night at 11.30, and disturbing us while enjoying a sound sleep and just as we had Curtin elected by a thundering majority, will please take notice that if we are disappointed in our count we shall hold them responsible for the loss of figures.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—On Friday last, while Mr. Thomas Fisher's four horse team, loaded with wood, was crossing the first canal bridge below town, the bottom of the bridge fell out, leaving the wagon and two horses, Mr. Johnson the driver, and his son, drop into the canal. The two lead horses had just got off the bridge when it gave way, the ring at the end of the tongue giving way, they escaped being dragged back into the canal which saved the other two horses and the riders from being crushed to death. Neither the horses or riders were seriously injured.

R. Milton Speer.

In the last two issues of the *Globe* we made a reference to R. Milton Speer that we are now satisfied is unjust, and we do not wish any insinuation made by us to reflect upon his private character.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

The year that is drawing to its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften even the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever watchful providence of Almighty God. In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes to invite and provoke the aggressions of foreign States, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere except in the theatre of military conflict. While that theatre has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union. The needful diversions of wealth and strength, from the fields of peaceful industry, to the national defence, have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship. The axe has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than hereto fore. The population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege and the battlefield, and the country, rejoicing in the conscientiousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect a continuance of years, with a large increase of freedom no human counsel hath designed. Notwithstanding the mortal hand had worked on these great things, they are gracious gifts of the Most High God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy. It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow citizens in all parts of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday in November next as a day of thanksgiving and prayer to our beneficent Father who doth reside in the heavens, and I recommend them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience commend to his tender care all those who have become widows and orphans or suffering in the civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the Almighty hand to preserve the health of the nation and to restore it, as soon as it may be consistent with the divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility and Union.

In testimony wherof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this third day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President,
WM. H. SEWARD, Sec'y of State.

"The Whirlwind" at the South.

Under the significant caption "The Whirlwind is coming," the Richmond *Sentinel*, of October 3d, publishes the following communication:

"In your editorial of yesterday, you touched on the extortions of the times and dwelt on the articles of food and fuel. But there is another branch of this horrid business you merely named, fraught with fearful import. I mean *house rents*. It would startle and confound the public if they understood what is going on among landlords and tenants in this city. And, unless the Legislature can relieve the poor, and many barely in living circumstances, *no one can foretell the results*. Take a case or two as an illustration.

"Here is an old man, with a large family, whose house rent has been $180 per annum, and he has by very frugal fare managed on his little income to keep himself and daughters alive, while his two sons are in the army. His yearly lease expires, and his rent is raised from the above sum to $1,600, nearly his entire income. Besides, he has no place to go—house he cannot find, yet the law puts him out doors, while his sons defend the property of his wealthy oppressor.

"Another: A mechanic, whose entire income is required for the support of his family, is notified that his former rent of $150 per year, will be raised to $950 per year. He cannot pay it. Gets a shanty a mile and nearly a half from his work at $350 per year, and wastes the physical energies needed in his duties to the Government in going a journey to market, and then to his place of labor, and back, so that he is not half the man for the hours of labor he was before.

"One more out of hundreds: A poor woman, whose husband is in the army has supported herself by hard toil, and economy, and clothed her husband in part, paying a small rent, is told her rent will be raised four times its last year's rates, and must be paid in advance.

"But I cannot proceed. If the Legislature of the Old Dominion can afford no relief and no protection, *they had better never have met, and it were well if they never meet again.*"

"OBSERVER."

The sentences we have italicised are what we would especially call attention to. Unless the Legislature can relieve the poor, "no one can foretell the result." The result indicated is the "whirlwind" named in the title of the article, which is to sweep off those who sowed the wind when they joined in the iniquitous rebellion. But what can the Legislature do? They can afford no relief, and as the concluding sentence says, "they had better never have met, and it were well if they never meet again." The only relief for the poor of the South that can be hoped for, is from the suppression of the rebellion.

Our Army Correspondence.

HOSPITAL, 3d DIV., 1st ARMY CORPS,
CAMP NEAR CULPEPPER, VA.,
Oct. 6, 1863.

DEAR GLOBE:—From Gettysburg to the Army of the Potomac is a way tortuous, difficult and hard to travel.—It would seem that every official on the route was determined to arrest further progress. Many a fellow, who left Gettysburg a month ago, has not yet reached his regiment, but lies in Camp Tyler, Camp Distribution, or some other "Castle of Despair," along the way. I counted it evidence of superior tact that I made this arduous journey in five days time.

In Baltimore I met with two men from Lee's army. They were East Tennesseeans and had been conscripted into the rebel ranks from which they took the earliest opportunity to escape. One of them had been in jail at Knoxville, I believe, since April, until he at last took the rebel oath, and was at once sent to the army.—He remained there one week!

He lived near the Kentucky line, and was in the habit of decamping into that State, when the rebels were near, and living with his uncle, until it was safe to go home. Last spring the old man, he said, was getting behind with his work "right smart," and he ventured home to help him, but had hardly more than begun to work, when the cavalry came galloping up to seize him. He ran to a stump, where his coat and revolver were lying, and undertook to skedaddle; but seeing that the field was surrounded, he threw away the pistol, and surrendered.—His father was arrested at the same time and escaped the same night, paying a sentinel a hundred dollars to let him pass. These men know what spirit actuates this rebellion, and if secessionists among Northern people had not abjured their reason, the "inside view" obtained from such men, of the character of the rebellion, ought to cure them of their love for it.

Near Alexandria, three camps lie in close proximity to each other, named respectively, Parole, Distribution, and Convalescent. Camp Distribution is a depot for men who are ready to be sent to their regiments. They are sent in squads; the different army corps being kept distinct, and are thoroughly fitted out before starting.—The names of the other two camps need no explanation. No restriction is imposed upon communication between camps, except Parole, which is carefully guarded.

I there met an old acquaintance, B M. Greene, not unknown to the music-loving part of our citizens. They will be glad to know that he sings sweetly as ever, and is the same genial, warm-hearted fellow, as before his rough experience of a soldier's life. Just then, he was unwell, though not seriously. A great religious revival was progressing in the camp, under the direction of the Christian Commission, and in laboring at the nightly meetings Mr. Green had taken cold, and perhaps overtasked his physical powers.

An epoch in Camp Convalescent is that revival. There were all the marked features incident to occasions of great religious interest. How gratifying it was to see so many soldiers earnestly engaged in caring for their souls, and deeply concerned for their irreligious comrades. They were of no sect, did not know to what church the ministers who preached to them belonged; but they understood each other, and knew that the spirit which animated them was the same and made them a brotherhood. I wish some of the men who curse chaplains and the Christian Commission, and everything that aims to benefit the soldier in his religious interests could have been with me at one of those meetings and heard the men talk; and then have gone with me to the tent where I was quartered, where two packs of cards were in use, and oaths and blasphemies and disgusting obscenities were passing from mouth to mouth. I would have liked to ask such a man—there are many of them—which crowd he would sooner his mother, or his wife, should find him in.

The Army of the Potomac is now holding the hither bank of the Rapidan and the rebels are entrenched on the farther side, in a position which seemed to me more formidable than Fredericksburg. They threw some shells, on Sunday last, at a party of our men who were foraging in a corn field. No one was injured, so far as I have heard. I was on picket, one tour, along the river, but am now detailed at the Division Hospital, and seldom see any of the regiment, except those who are here as patients. There is now only one of our company in the hospital—Patrick Meenan. Soldiering has been too hard for Patrick, and he is pretty well broken down, but will, I hope, recruit again, though he is past the age for active campaigning. The company is partially filled up with conscripts, who are well thought of, and will make good soldiers. There comes an order, perhaps to move.

J. S. B.

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LATEST NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.—The following dispatch has been received at headquarters of the army here:

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—Major Gen. *H. W. Halleck*, General-in-Chief: I have the honor to report that the expedition sent out on Monday under Gen. Hester, to break up or capture the guerillas and boat crews, organized by the enemy in Matthews county, has returned, having in the main accomplished its object.

Four rebel naval officers, twenty men and twenty-five head of cattle, belonging to the Confederate government, together with arms and horses, are the results.

Large numbers of rebel boats were destroyed. Our loss is one man killed.

General Wister reports the 4th United States Infantry (colored) making thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

J. G. FOSTER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

From Vicksburg.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 9.

The *Democrat* of this city has a special dispatch from Vicksburg, dated the 30th December, which says that Gen. Joe Johnston is at Canton, Miss. with 150,000 troops.

His supposed design is to prevent reinforcements going to Gen. Rosecrans.

Gen. Stephen Lee has 4000 rebel cavalry near Vicksburg.

General Johnston says their proclivities are useless unless they crush Gen. Rosecrans before reinforcements reach him.

The Atlanta *Appeal*, speaking of the success of the rebel arms at Chattanooga, says: "We shall now be recognized; our securities will rise; Vallandigham and Woodward will be elected."

Important from the Southwest.

ST. LOUIS. Oct. 9.

The *Democrat* has a dispatch from Leavenworth, saying intelligence has reached Fort Scott, of a threatened attack of Fort Smith. Gen. Blunt left the former post for the latter on Sunday last.

The Rebel General Cobell, with about ten thousand men, from General Cooper's rebel force crossed the Arkansas river, east of Fort Smith, on the 1st instant, and joined Gen. Coffee, at Crooking Prairie, Mo.

Gen. Cobell was determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri.

On the receipt of this intelligence, all the Federal cavalry in the Kansas district, and a battery, were sent to Fort Scott.

A letter from Fort Scott, dated on the 7th, says Lieutenant Tappan, of Gen. Blunt's staff, has arrived here. He reports all Blunt's staff and body guard as having been captured by the rebels; also the command under Lieut. Pond, at Baxter's Springs.

Gen. Blunt had succeeded in getting ten miles away, but it was uncertain whether he had escaped or not.

The rebels were under Quantrell, Hunter and Gordon, and were moving towards Fort Scott.

There is no danger of Fort Scott being taken, it being abundantly strong enough to resist any attack.

St. Louis, Oct. 9.—Information has been received at headquarters of the rebel raid into Central Missouri, from Warsaw.

The rebels moved east with the suspected design of striking the Pacific railroad at Lawrie bridge, burning that structure and destroying the road.

Gen. Brown, commanding the Central District, was at Clinton, Henry county yesterday, in pursuit of the rebels.

There is also a force moving up from Springfield, and another from Lebanon, which will press the enemy so closely that they can hardly do much mischief.

Gen. Totten left here last night for Jefferson city to take command of a portion of the force intended to meet the rebels.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—The *Republican* extra says the Government has received despatches from General Rosecrans, dated Chattanooga, Oct. 9th, yesterday, and from other officers on duty at his headquarters. Also, official dispatches from Nashville, all containing reports most encouraging for the National cause.

The forces under Gen. Mitchell overtook the rebel cavalry on the 6th inst., below Shelbyville, and a battle immediately ensued, resulting in a complete rout of the enemy, who did not stop for his wounded. Over one hundred of the enemy were left on the field, and also a large number of wounded.

Gen. Mitchell sent a force after the flying rebels, who scattered panic-stricken, that being the only means of escaping the great military cordon established by General Rosecrans.

The railroads torn up by the raiders have been repaired and the telegraph communication is re-established.

The sacking of Shelbyville was as cowardly and disgraceful to the rebel arms as was that of Lawrence by the rebel Quantrel. We had neither forces nor stores there beyond those of the inhabitants, many of them secessionists, and they were robbed and their houses burned. They were without protection, hence the disgrace to the Confederates who made such an unmilitary onslaught upon the place.

Bragg's bombardment of Chattanooga was a complete failure, so far as any damage whatever being done to the defences or to our gallant army.—A few women and children were frightened, and a few dwellings were burnt.

Brilliant Affair near Franklin, Ten.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 9.—Genl. Crook, commanding a brigade of cavalry 12 miles beyond Franklin, yesterday afternoon came up with a portion of Wharton's rebel cavalry. A sharp fight ensued, resulting in one hundred and twenty-five rebels being killed and wounded, and three hundred prisoners and four cannon captured. The rebels were in full retreat and our forces pursuing. No casualties to the federals are reported.

The telegraph to Chattanooga has been working since yesterday, and the railroad will be in running order to-morrow to Bridgeport.

No rebel prisoners are confined in Louisville, except Dick McCann and thirty of his men.

From Charleston, Pensacola, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 10th.—The steamer Circassian, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Bar, arrived here, reports that there was to be a combined attack by the army and navy on Charleston, on the 11th instant.

The yellow fever was prevalent at Pensacola when the Circassian left.—Paymaster Jenkins, of the gunboat Potomac, and Paymaster John C Hill had died. At the time of her leaving the surgeons had gained control of the fever. The Circassian is bound to the Boston Navy Yard.

FROM ROSECRANS' ARMY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—The *Gazette's* despatch from Indianapolis says that surgeons have arrived there direct from Chattanooga, who were taken prisoners in the Chickamauga fight. They were stripped of everything.—They represent that the impression is general that Bragg will attack Rosecrans on Tuesday next, to prevent the Ohio soldiers from voting.

Reinforcements had arrived. They came by the first train through from Bridgeport. Also the road has been repaired, and all important points are strongly fortified.

THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

Massacre of Capt Fisk's Expedition

CHICAGO, Oct. 8.—A special dispatch from St. Paul says:

"Intelligence brought by half-breeds to Pembina, states that Captain Fisk's overland expedition to Idaho has been massacred by the Sioux. There is nothing definite, except that the massacre took place on the big bend of the Missouri river. The half-breeds say that the Sioux displayed as trophies the guns and other articles known to have belonged to the expedition."

The despatch adds: "We only hope that the report may prove untrue, and that it may be another version of an attack upon a party of miners, who came down the Missouri river, the accounts of which have already been published."

Senator Ramsey's Treaty Expedition.

Governor Ramsey has had an interview with the Northwest Indians—The ceremony of the occasion is thus described:

The chiefs sat on the ground before him, their headmen ranged in the same posture behind them, lit their black stone pipes and smoked in silence. The Commissioners addressed them through the interpreter, Mr. Beaulieau, telling them he was very glad to see them, that he did not wish to council with them till the Pembina Indians came in, as he wished them to act jointly in the matters to be brought before them.

He supposed they were hungry and would find them something to eat, an announcement which they received with a grunt of satisfaction.

One of the chiefs arose, and in a speech apparently of great eloquence, testified to the accuracy of the Commissioner's suspicion that his people were hungry, and expressed great admiration for that part of the Governor's speech in which that delicate subject was alluded to. "I alone am speaking," he said, "but I speak for all my people. They are all of one mind. We heartily thank you."

A list of the number of the different bands was then given us by the chiefs, as follows: Muy-dwa-gun-ming, 200; Moose-dury, 130; Little Rock, 120; Crooked Arm, 70,—six hundred and twenty in all, to whom provisions and tobacco were distributed.

The Indian Battle at White Stone Hills.

[Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat

FORT PIERRE, D. T., Sept. 13, 1863.—General Sully met the Indians, about 2,500 strong, on the 3d of September, something like 200 miles north of Fort Pierre, where an engagement ensued. The Indians were overhauled by a part of the Sixth Iowa Cavalry, about 3 o'clock P. M., who occupied two hours in deploying the enemy in various ways, patiently waiting the arrival of the command. The enemy were under cover in a ravine running north and south. The General formed a section of his force and the Battery on the north; the 6th Iowa fell in line of battle on the east side of the ravine, and the Second Nebraska Cavalry on the west side. The Second Nebraska opened fire on the enemy immediately, which was kept up by both regiments until night set in.—The Second Nebraska after the third round, advanced to within thirty yards of the enemy and poured round after round into the conglomerated mass of Indians, squaws, papooses, ponies and dogs, the mingled noise of which was the most hideous that ever racked human ears. The Indians fought like demons, but over shot us. The firing gradually ceased as the night advanced. During the night the enemy escaped, leaving every thing they possessed in the world on the battle field, even their squaws and children. In the morning we found the enemy's dead and wounded in every direction. As many as three hundred were killed, and the wounded innumerable. On the 4th our scouts overhauled the enemy on several occasions resulting in spirited fights. On the 5th, the detachment sent to the north were driven in with a loss of six killed. The 2d Nebraska was immediately ordered to pursue the enemy, which they did, overtaking a part of them seven miles from camp, where a short engagement took place, resulting in killing six Indians. Our loss during the three days fighting, amounts to sixty one killed and wounded. We have taken over three hundred prisoners. We have taken thousands of small articles, such as gowns, bonnets, household and kitchen furniture, books and articles of small value that these murdering scoundrels took from the Minnesota people last fall.

Gen. Hooker has received command of a corps in the army of the Cumberland

The Dead on the Gettysburg Battle-field.

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

SIR: The arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle field to the burial ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper burial.

All the dead will be disinterred, and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves where marked or known, will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this soldiers' cemetery.

If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will confer a favor by immediately making known to me that intention. After the bodies are removed to this cemetery, it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals.

Very respectfully,
DAVID WILLIS,
Agent for A. G. Curtin,
Governor of Pennsylvania.
GETTYSBURG, October 5, 1863.

Disasters at Harper's Ferry.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, October 9, 1863.—On Monday, a party of Captain Beans's Cavalry were out scouting from Harper's Ferry, when they encountered a number of Imboden's Cavalry, dismounted in a farm-yard. A skirmish ensued, when our cavalry, most of whom were boys, were repulsed, with the loss of one killed, three wounded, and ten or twelve prisoners. Two of the boys cut their way out and came back to camp, though severely wounded. The next day a small force of rebels came in between Charlestown, where a Union infantry force is stationed, and Harper's Ferry, and actually picketed the road within two miles of Harper's Ferry.

On Wednesday night the garrison at Harper's Ferry were alarmed by an attack, and the cavalry and two regiments of infantry started out to meet the enemy. Near Charlestown, a force of between three and four hundred, commanded by General Imboden, were posted. The rebels had a large portion of their force dismounted and in ambuscade. Captain Somers, with his company of cavalry, had advanced to hunt up the enemy, when he met a company of rebel cavalry, who charged upon him, and were repulsed. They purposely retreated, Somers and his company pursuing, until they entered the fatal ambuscade.

At the first fire Capt. Somers and ten men were killed, as many more wounded and all the others captured. The few who escaped brought in the information, and the rest of the cavalry started in pursuit, but were unsuccessful in coming up with the rebels.

Capt. Somers was one of the bravest and best officers in that department. Both his Lieutenants were captured. Imboden's main camp is said to be several miles back from Winchester. He has a force of about 1,500 men under him, who make continual raids through the Shenandoah valley.

The Situation at Chattanooga.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9th.—Lookout *Mountain*, from which Bragg endeavors to bombard Rosecrans, is eighteen hundred feet higher than Chattanooga, three miles distant by wagon road, and less than two miles in a direct line.—Missionary Ridge, where rebel despatches are dated, is about one thousand feet high, three miles from Chattanooga by road, and two miles by air line. Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge nearly encircle Chattanooga which lies in a basin formed by the mountainous ranges around it.

Bragg has an open railroad communication with Rome, forty miles, and Atlanta, one hundred and thirty-six miles distant, whence he can bring up the heaviest siege guns, cast at both these points. The Etowah Shell Works are sixty miles from Chattanooga, also connected therewith by railroad.—*Herald.*

The Murder of Major Hileman.

The following particulars are given of this murder: On Monday night the 5th, a band of guerillas, led by a notorious horse-thief named *Jim Keller*, visited the residence of Major Hileman of the Eighteenth Kentucky Volunteers, near the little town of Knoxville, Kentucky, and made him a prisoner. They carried him about a mile and a half from home, stripped him of his clothing and then having tied him to a tree shot him. The brutes then beat his head into a jelly almost, with the butts of their guns. Five persons, supposed to be members of Keller's band, have been arrested.—They are all citizens of Pendleton co.

A BRIDE A WIDOW WITHIN NINETY MINUTES.—On the 4th inst., we published the announcement of the marriage of Henry Conklin Vanderbilt, of Philadelphia, to Minnie, daughter of Hon. Eldridge E. Baldwin, of New York. Also the death of Mr. Vanderbilt within ninety minutes after his marriage, the circumstances are thus detailed in the Philadelphia *North American*:

"At four o'clock yesterday afternoon were borne to the dust from whence they came the remains of Mr. Henry C. Vanderbilt, over which sorrowed a young girl of seventeen years, who in two hours passed from the condition of maidenhood to matron and from matron to widowhood. She was married in New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, who resided at No. 2,006 Wallace st., Philadelphia, at a quarter to 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning. At 12 o'clock the groom, who was but twenty-one years of age, died from congestion of the heart—died literally in the fullness of unutterable joy at the successful consummation of his earnest courtship. The wedding was comparatively private, and the young man, apparently in bounding health and unmistakably buoyant spirits, was conversing with his newly-made wife, when the fatal spasm seized upon him. Medical aid was summoned, but the pitcher at the fountain was forever broken. No skill of human leechery was of avail. The remains were borne yesterday from the saddened house, and now lie beneath the sod of the cemetery."

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

[Correspondence of the New York World.]

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.—We have but little war news to send from this department this week. The main army, that under General Franklin, en route for Texas, proceeds on its way with slow and toilsome marches. Only on Tuesday had the head of the column, under General Weitzel, reached Franklin, and not till yesterday morning had the rear, under Washburne, crossed Berwick Bay. The army moved along very slowly, without any opposition, to Camp Bisland, on Bayou Teche, and thence into Franklin, where the commanding general of the expedition, at last accounts, had his headquarters.

The main body of the Confederate forces have fallen back a considerable distance, disappearing from the Federal advance so completely that their whereabouts cannot be ascertained.—Their intentions are equally a subject of speculation, but there is a generally received opinion that they will give battle at Vermillionville. The enemy carried everything with him in the way of subsistence to be found on the line of retreat: and the Federal forces must take with them every pound of food they consume.

Meanwhile, though the Texas expedition seems to hang fire, and the little garrisons at Sabine Pass have been allowed *ample time to reap the full* benefit of their recent victory, secure the spoils and evacuate, or prepare to repeat the mortifying lesson of September 8, the forces in other sections of the department are having busy times. Last week the cry was, "Guerillas!" "Guerillas!" but now formidable bodies of regular Confederate troops threaten our fancied security.

General Logan hovers around Baton Rouge, and clouds of mounted partisan rangers hover along the river, on the right bank from Donaldsonville to the mouth of Red river, and on the left bank from Baton Rouge, (and often below that point) to Natchez and beyond. General Herron's division at Morganzia, or Morgan's Bend, on the right bank, about twenty-five miles above Port Hudson, had been engaged for several days, skirmishing with a body (as they supposed) of guerillas. The rebels becoming more daring and annoying, General Dana, now in command of Herron's division, sent out a number of regiments to feel the enemy and ascertain his strength. The enemy was "felt," and proved himself much too strong for the force sent against him. A severe engagement ensued, resulting in a loss to the Union army of several hundred killed and wounded and of some fifteen hundred prisoners.

This took place on Tuesday, the 29th ult. Since then the rebel forces have assumed the offensive, and are pressing Dana's men with such vigor that the gunboats have been called in to aid in repulsing the enemy. All the sugar-houses, and all other structures standing in the way, have been leveled to the ground; but it is reported that still the gunboats can be of little service, owing to the numerous bluffs in that vicinity. The rebels are still there, and will do greater mischief if General Dana is not reinforced. This body of Confederates are said to be under the command of Prince Polignac, now brigadier general in the provincial army of the Confederate States.

The truth is, reinforcements are sadly needed here, and until they are received the people of the North need not expect to hear of anything being done in this department beyond the mere holding of the same.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

[Special Despatch the Evening Bulletin.]

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—There is a variety of news, good and bad, from the Lower Mississippi. In a fight at Donaldsonville, La., on the 25th ult., the guerrillas were repulsed by the garrison and driven out. In the raid on Morgantown they were more successful, having surprised and captured two companies of the Twenty-sixth Iowa and Nineteenth Indiana, 217 men in all. General Herron is now there with a large force. The New York *World's* report of a Federal reverse in Louisiana, with a loss of fifteen hundred prisoners, is a canard.

A *Commercial* special says that on the 7th inst. Colonel Harrison's force of West Tennessee cavalry were attacked at Como, by the guerrillas under Colonels Wilson and Faulkner, and that Harrison was forced to retire after two hours' fighting, with a loss of thirty-seven men.

The rebels lost heavily. Colonel Wilson was killed. General Grant has rescinded his order compelling steamers to carry soldiers at three-fourths of a cent per mile.

Report of an "Interesting Colored Barber.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, October 6.—A very interesting colored barber, direct from Richmond, where he has resided for the last eighteen years, and who has been in daily contact with the leading rebels, says that the battle of Chickamauga is not considered by the people of Richmond as a success; that Richmond can now be easily captured if the Yankees want it, and that officers of the army have frequently said in his hearing that Virginia would be abandoned should the army of the Potomac advance in force. Many citizens assert publicly that they will not offer any resistance in case of attack, because it would be utterly useless. The people are daily sending their effects further South in anticipation of the coming of the Yankees. One day last week the State Guard was called out to suppress a bread riot, hundreds of the employees of the government, with their wives and the wives of the soldiers assembled in front of the State Capital, armed with clubs and other missiles, demanding of the authorities relief for their starving children. An extensive riot was only prevented by the prompt action of the State Guard and promises of the State authorities.

The action of the Virginia Legislature last Friday would seem to confirm his statement that Lee's force between the Rapidan and Petersburg is only thirty-five thousand. It is a suggestive fact, mentioned by this colored man, that Stuart has failed to get a commission as Lieutenant General on account of his numerous defeats.

The rebel Lee is reported to have retreated to Richmond.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Oct. 14, 1863.

A GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION AND DINNER.

We had the pleasure of being present at the great dinner given Captain March's company, at Mooresville, West township, on Wednesday last, the 7th inst. The dinner was prepared by the patriotic ladies of West, Barree and Jackson townships—and *such a dinner*—we get hungry every time we think of it. The like never was seen in the county, and we doubt whether it could be beat in any other county. The table was set with two hundred and fifty plates; it was surrounded by hungry men almost the third time, leaving enough of good *things to feed* all the hungry snakes in the three townships. The ladies, God bless them, were there in all their glory. The meeting was organized in the Academy building by calling GILBERT CHANEY, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Jacob Smith, Thomas Wilson, Robt. Moore, John Hagans, David Miller, Patrick Gettys, John Oaks, Henry McMonigal, John Moore, John Hewitt, Samuel Mosser, Henry Davis, Mitchell Anderson and John Love, Esq., Vice Presidents; and T. P. Love, Henry Neff, James Oaks and Wm. Davis, Secretaries. The meeting was ably and eloquently addressed by Rev. Moorehead, Rev. Patterson and S. T. Brown, Esq., when Capt. March's Company, the officers of the meeting, and invited guests adjourned to dinner. But the meeting went on, and was next addressed by a stranger, a refugee from the South, who gave his hearers a good idea of what the bogus Confederacy was like. John Williamson, Esqr., was the next speaker, and he made one of the most eloquent and spicy speeches of the campaign, and at the conclusion of which the meeting adjourned in perfect harmony with three cheers for the ladies, the speakers, and Andy G. Curtin. Those who were present at this outpouring of the patriotism of the surrounding country will not soon forget the good time they had. We know *we* will not soon forget the patriotic ladies and the mammoth dinner. The like of it we want to hear of soon again, and we promise to be on hand, if only to see another evidence that the hearts of the people of those fat townships are full of that pure patriotism and love for the soldier that must have an influence in saving our country from being overrun by traitors and thieves. Snakes can't live long in the neighborhood of such a patriotic people.

A BOQUET.—Master Harry Luden Jacobs, on Monday last, presented us with a boquet of very handsome dahlias's, etc., for which he has our thanks.

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW.—Dan Rice's great show will be in town on Thursday of this week, and everybody fond of fun will of course be on hand to see the sights.

The Baptists on the State of the Country

At the Philadelphia Baptist Association, which adjourned on Thursday evening, the following resolutions, respecting the state of the country, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this association, comprising within its bounds nearly fifteen thousand members of the adult population of the loyal State of Pennsylvania, hereby reaffirm its previous declarations of loyalty to the Government and Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That in view of the exigences of the republic, on account of the gigantic rebellion of a portion of its citizens against the integrity of the national life, it is the duty of all loyal citizens to display a readiness to make any and every sacrifice, of fortune, of party predilections, and of life itself, upon the altar of our country's good.

Resolved, That the development of events during the progress of this rebellion has confirmed all our previous convictions, that it has its maiuspring and origin in the necessities and demands of the slave power that has, for so many years, controlled the affairs of the nation.

Resolved, That we are still further convinced that the providence of God is teaching us that the institution of slavery, in this nation, is an ulcer in the body politic, and that since the great object of the Government, in its resort to arms, is the perpetuity and glory of our national being, it is a necessity forced upon the Government to conduct the war with a view to the eradication of this evil from every form of the national life.

Resolved, That in our judgment the recent successes of the national arms and the present waning proportions of the rebellion are practical endorsements of God upon those measures which the Government has already adopted for the suppression of the rebellion.

Resolved, That it is the duty of all Christian patriots to uphold the hands of the Government in the present crisis of affairs by their prayers, their services, and their votes.

Resolved, That, with gratitude to God, we recognize the fact that the Constitution of the United States of America, *as it is*, is adapted to the enfranchised condition of all men, and that when all men in this nation shall be free, the people of that day will need to look elsewhere than to the Constitution drawn by our fathers in order to learn that the stars of this Union ever shone upon the stripes of a slave.

Resolved, That the universal prevalence of freedom in this country will be the climax of that series of events in our history which indicate that God has appointed this nation to be the harbinger and model of the world's civilization.

Moderate Views in Georgia.

Hon. Joshua Hill, who is now a candidate for Governor in Georgia in opposition to Governor Brown, has written a campaign letter expressing his views, from which we take the following extracts, giving the opinions of one who resisted Secession to the last, and now belongs to the moderate party at the South, and who is suspected by the violent Secessionists of Union proclivities:

"Since my resignation of my seat as a member of the Congress of the United States, which occurred *immediately* upon the withdrawal of my colleagues, I have taken no active part in politics. I had often expressed my honest convictions, that the destruction of the Union would be followed by a long and bloody war, disastrous beyond precedent in its results to every section; and that the idea of dissolving the Union with the hope of reconstructing it on a basis more permanent and protective of the rights of the slave States, was fallacious and absurd. I compared the effort to accomplish such an impossibility, to the folly of taking the most delicate glass and crushing it to atoms in the vain hope of collecting the scattered fragments, and, by reuniting them, making the shattered vessel more comely and durable that it was before. It was a strange delusion, without which the Union could not have been broken. I believed what I said of the impossibility of reconstruction. Time and events have deepened these convictions.

"I felt little comfort in the flippant assurances of sanguine orators, 'that the Yankees could not fight if they would, and would not if they could.'—I knew the time was when they had fought, and I believed that, by collision with our brave troops, they would learn to do it again. In war, as in *politics, it is unwise to underrate your* adversary.

"The war, with all its afflictive train of suffering, privation and death, has served to eradicate all idea of reconstruction, even with those who made it the basis of their arguments in favor of disunion. I always regarded it as impossible, except by the success of the Northern arms, and then only the Union in name, and not the free Government of our fathers. I want no such Union as that, and will not accept it. The best argument in favor of Disunion, and the one most relied on by its advocates, was apprehension for the security of our slave property. If it was not then in danger, it is in extreme peril now.

"Occupying the position I did, I did not think it becoming me to attempt to outstrip the leaders of the revolution in their efforts to stimulate the youth of the country to volunteer. I made no inflammatory appeals to their patriotism, but I denied them not my aid and my sympathy in their trying adventure. I was impressed with the idea that example was superior to any power of words, and since I declined to volunteer, I did not feel willing to urge others to do what I failed to do myself."

Eventful History of a Soldier Woman.

[From the Grand Rapids Eagle.]

Mrs. Frances Louisa Clayton called at the provost marshal's office in this city, on Thursday, with letters from officers, to procure a pass to her home in Minnesota. Mrs. Clayton enlisted as a private, with her husband, in a Minnesota regiment, some two years since. She was in Rosecrans' army, and did full duty as a soldier for nearly a year before her sex was discovered. While in the army, the better to conceal her sex, she learned to drink, smoke, chew, and swear with the best of worst of the soldiers. She stood guard, went on picket duty, in rain and storm, and fought on the field with the rest, and was considered a good fighting *man*.

At the battle of Stone river, while making a charge her husband was instantly killed by a ball, just five paces in front of her, in the front rank. She charged over his body with the rear line, driving the rebels with the bayonet, but was soon struck with a ball in the hip, and conveyed to the hospital. On recovering sufficiently to travel, she was discharged on the 3d of January last, and sent North. On the way between Nashville and Louisville, a guerilla party attacked the train, and robbed her of her papers, money, &c. After reaching home and recovering from her wounds, Mrs. Clayton started for the army again, to recover the papers belonging to her husband; but was turned back at Louisville and ordered home. By mistake her pass carried her to Kalamazoo instead of Chicago, and she was compelled to apply to the provost marshal there, who sent her through this way.

She is a very tall, masculine-looking woman, bronzed by exposure to the weather, and attracted universal attention by her masculine stride in walking, erect and soldierly carriage, and generally *outre* appearance. Some soldiers, following her rather too familiarly, Thursday evening, she drew a revolver, and promptly scattered the crowd. She was recognized as an old acquaintance by the keeper of an eating house on Monroe street, who knew her before her marriage, and knew of her disappearance when her husband enlisted, and who provided shelter for her Thursday night.

A BOY PEPPERED TO DEATH.—John Spooks, a lad of about ten years of age, residing in New York, died on Saturday last at the residence of his mother from the effects of injuries received under the following circumstances: On the 9th ultimo some difficulty occurred between the deceased and a son of Mrs. Broderick, when Mrs. B. and another woman seized deceased and rubbed a large quantity of red pepper in his mouth, eyes and nose. This had the effect to throw the boy into convulsions, and after a delirious and wholly unconscious state for nine days, he died from the effects of the injuries received.

An old Yankee, who, when he was told by an English tourist in his country, that the celebration of the Fourth of July would soon become extinct, answered:

"See here, stranger, don't talk that way. I tell you when the Resurrection Day comes round, the first thing done in the morning will be to read the Declaration of Independence."

Hunting Conscripts and Fugitives with Bloodhounds.

[From the Memphis Bulletin.]

A friend last week—a refugee from Attala county, Mississippi—obliged us with some of his experience of the past year in Central Mississippi. Will it be credited that, in this nineteenth century, in a country where, three years ago, people were free, such crimes can be perpetrated under the name of the law, and yet the indignation of the civilized world would not be heaped upon the government that sanctions them? Yet the statements come from men whose honor is unimpeachable, whose word has never been broken, whose faithful oaths are registered in heaven. The enforcement of the odious, accursed, thrice-hateful conscription law is the prolific source of all these horrors. A scapegrace styled Lieutenant Davis, a recruiting officer for Bragg's division, is at the head of forty cavalry, part of a large mounted detachment, detached for the same purpose, is harassing the county of Attala and contiguous counties, and hunting down the unfortunate subjects of the conscription law with bloodhounds—actually with blood hounds. Our informant had a nephew who was conscripted. Upon attempting to escape he was pursued and captured by the aid of bloodhounds. An incident relating to the use of dogs occurred in Attala county. A lady whose husband and son were in the army, was drying some beef upon a scaffold when she heard the baying of a pack of hounds. Determined to have her revenge, even though she lost her meat, she sprinkled strychnine over it. The dogs came up. Their owners threw over the scaffold that the dogs might feed. Thirteen of them died on the spot. The riders in their wrath, burned the woman's house and property, and left her there with the dead dogs.

The conscript who are hiding in the swamps of Pearl river adopt the finesse of the remaining negroes, in putting spirits of turpentine, onions; red pepper, etc., in their shoes to conceal the scent from the dogs.

AN EXPLOIT.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes from Corinth, October 1st: A feat was lately accomplished by some Union Alabama soldiers, which I think has not been excelled during the war, and is one for the record. On the 14th of last month Lieut. Tramel and ten men of the 1st Alabama Federal Cavalry started on foot from Glendale, some ten miles from here, where the regiment is stationed, and proceeded into the center of Alabama, and, after an absence of two weeks, they reached camp in safety, bringing with them one hundred and ten recruits for their regiment, as well as five prisoners—one a lieutenant—and a rebel mail as trophies. The lieutenant captured was engaged in conscripting, and says he thinks that the Confederacy is about played out, if ten men can travel all through.

MARRIED,

By elder W. B. Purdy, on the evening of Oct. 3, 1863, in Johnstown, Pa., Mr. Simon H. Mason, of Cambria co., to Miss Tirza A. Barrett, of Clearfield county.

On the same day by the same, Mr. Andrew B. Barrett, of Clearfield co., to Miss Juliet C. McDonald of Shaver's Creek, Huntingdon county.

On the 26th ult., by the same, Mr. Thomas M. Estep to Miss Martha E. Corbin, all of Broad Top City.

On the 1st inst., by the same at the parsonage near the Warm Springs, Mr. John Feigtel, of Stone Valley, to Miss Mary McCahan, of Huntingdon.

By Rev. John W. Ebert, Sept. 22d, 1863, Mr. RICHARD BREEDEN to Miss ANNA HOUSEHOLDER, both of Paradise Furnace, Huntingdon county.

By the same, on Oct. 8, 1863, Mr. DAVID WALKER to Miss ZEAR DELL, both of Hare's Valley, Huntingdon co.

On Tuesday the 6th inst., at the "Exchange," by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. George Steele to Miss Jennie McCleery both of Bedford county, Pa.

On the 29ult. in this Borough by Rev. Jas. Brads, Mr. John Beamer and Miss Rebecca Africa.

Good bye Miss Rebecca.

On 8th inst. at the M. E. Parsonage, by Rev. J. Brads, M. David A. Coulter and Miss Arrena Brenneman, both of this county.

In this borough, on the 10th of September, 1863, by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. ALFRED TYHURST and Miss MAGGIE A. WILLOUGHBY, both of this place.

A lucky printer is "Al" to "make his election sure." He is a sound Democrat, always has been a Union man but is now a little more so. We wish the happy couple a long, prosperous and happy life. A dollar greenback accompanied the notice, an evidence that the young folks know how to pay the printer—for services rendered. "Dad's" prayers will be all right.

DIED,

In Juniata township, on September 17th, of dysentery, Mrs. Annie Showalter, aged 61 years, 2 months.

In this borough, on the 26th Sept., 1863, ELLA BELL, youngest child of Alexander and Lillias A. Hamer, aged 14 months.

In Huntingdon, on Thursday, Oct. 1, 1863, Miss LIZZIE HEFFRIGHT, aged 25 years, 9 months, and 22 days.

Once more the sod has been removed from the green hillside to make room for the form of a loved friend and sister, who has moved so long in our midst. One year ago she bid fair for as long life as any of us. But that dread disease, consumption, had been at work, and his labors have resulted in the death of one who was beloved and esteemed by all who knew her, for her gentle and winning manners, her amiability, and love for fellow-beings. Like her Saviour, she loved and felt for all; and her christian life assures us there was nothing lacking to insure her a home with the blessed, at God's right hand; while the calm and peaceful smile upon her countenance, as she lay cold in death, plainly indicated that she feared not the king of terrors, and smiled at his approach. Sorrow is stamped upon the brow of many for the loss of a sister and true friend; but as all is for the best, we submit to the will of God, and say, "Thy will be done." Farewell, dear friend; thy sickness and sufferings all are past, and thou hast gone to chant the praises of God, in chorus with the angels of Heaven. Farewell, till we meet above.

C. P.

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORKS.

WOOD & PEROT, 1136 Ridge avenue,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Offer for sale upon the most favorable Terms, NEW and BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS in great variety, of IRON RAILINGS for CEMETERIES, BEDSTEADS, &c., of Wrought and Cast Iron, and GALVANIZED IRON and BRASS TRIMMINGS: IRON VERANDAHS, BALCONIES, STABLE, COUNTER, FOUNTAINS, GATES, COLUMNS, HITCHING POSTS, LAMP STANDS, VASES, TABLES, FLOWER STANDS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, STATUARY, ANIMALS, and all other Iron Work of a Decorative character. Designs forwarded for selection. Persons applying for the same, will please state the kind of work needed.

Sept. 9, 1863-3m

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.
October 12, 1863.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5,00@5,50
Common and Superfine	$4,00@4,87½
Rye Flour	$5,00
Corn Meal	$3 bl $4,00
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,55
Fair and Prime Red	$1,40@1,45
Rye	$1,10
Corn, prime Yellow	95
Oats	78
Cloverseed, 64 lbs	$5,25@5,50
Timothy	$2,50@3,00
Flaxseed	$2,75
Wool	70@78c
Hides	9

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Extra Family Flour ₰ bbl	$6,50@7,00
Extra do ₰ cwt	5,50
White Wheat	1,15
Red Wheat	1,10
Rye	80
Corn	100
Oats	50
Cloverseed	4,50
Flaxseed	1,50
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	18
Eggs	12
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

STRAY SHEEP.—Eleven head of Sheep came to the premises at Greenwood Furnace, about the 1st of September last. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law.
FREEDOM IRON CO.
Oct. 14, 1863-3t. per JOHN WITHERS.

POCKET-BOOK LOST!

The subscriber having on the 22th day of September, either in the cars or at Saxton, on the Broad Top railroad, between Huntingdon and Dudley, lost his Pocket Book, containing his DISCHARGE and other army papers—which would be of no use to any person but the owner—Any person leaving the same either at the "Globe" office, or at the Post Office in Coalm nt will be liberally rewarded by
JAMES DAVIS.
Mooresville, Oct. 14, 1863.

VARNISHES, PAINTS & GLASS.

WE offer to Dealers, Coach-makers, and House Painters, at the very lowest nett cash prices the best *Coach and Cabinet Varnishes;* Pure *White Lead;* best French and American *Zinc;* Chrome Greens and Yellows, Drop and Ivory Blacks, and a full assortment of all the *finer colors*—such as Vermillions, Lakes, Tube Colors, &c., also, Paint and Varnish Brushes, of the best make. Glazier's Diamonds and Points; Paint Mills; single and double thick Glass, of all descriptions, and all Materials used by House and Coach Painters—which we can sell as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house, from the fact that we keep down our expenses by conducting our business personally.

Mr. RAU—one of the firm—for many years manufactured the Varnishes, sold by the late C. Schrack. We feel confident that our Varnishes, are equal, if not *superior*, to any manufactured in this country. We warrant them to give entire satisfaction, and if not as represented, the money will be refunded. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. *A liberal discount made to the trade &c.*
FELTON & RAU,
Nos. 136 & 138 Nth FOURTH Street, corner Cherry,
Oct. 14, 1863-6m. PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of authority given to the undersigned Administrators of William Stone, by an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, they will sell at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, the 30th of October, 1863,

At 1 o'clock of said day, all the following Real Estate, situate in Hopewell township, in said county, bounded on the north by lands of J. T. and J. Shirley; on the east by lands of Elwell Reiland, and on the south by lands of Leonard Weaver, containing 220 ACRES, and allowance, more or less about 100 acres being cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a log frame house and log barn. It is a desirable location, being only 1½ mile from Cove station on the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid in confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.
JACOB WEAVER,
WILLIAM STONE,
Oct. 14, 1863-3t. Administrators.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested, that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance at an Orphan's Court, to be holden at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 9th day of November next, (1863,) to wit:

1. Partial account of Robert G. McNeal, Trustee appointed to sell the real estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased.
2. Administration account of Moses Greenland, Administrator of Matthias Saylor, late of Cass township, decd.
3. Final account of Enoch Chilcote, Administrator of John Chilcote, late of Cass township, deceased.
4. Administration account of James Stewart, one of the Executors of the Hon. John Stewart, late of Barree twp., deceased. Filed by the Administrator of James Stewart, deceased.
5. Account of John Rupert, jr., Administrator of John Rupert, sr., late of Clay tp., deceased.
6. The account of Robert Fleming and Wm. H. Harper, Executors of Sarah Olmstead, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
7. Administration account of John Cummins, Administrator of Joseph Hunter, late of Jackson tp., deceased.
8. Administration account of Joseph S. Fisher and Jacob B. Fisher, Administrators of John C. Fisher, late of Tod township, deceased.
9. Administration account of Elizabeth Moyer and Samuel Schell, Administrators of George Moyer, late of Hopewell township, deceased.
10. Administration account of George Jackson and Hannah Livingston, Administrator and Administratrix of James Livingston, deceased.
11. The account of John W. Mattern, Esq., Administrator of John Smiley, late of Brady township, deceased.
12. The account of John Porter and Alexander Allison, Administrators of Andrew Allison, sr., late of Henderson township, deceased.
13. The account of James B. Carothers, administrator of Harriet M. Stewart, deceased.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF.
Register's Office, }
Oct. 14, 1863. }

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following Inventories of the goods and chattels set to widows, under the provisions of the Act of 14th of April, A. D. 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county and will be presented for approval by the Court on Wednesday, the 11th of November, A. D. 1863.

The goods and chattels which were of John Shaver, dec'd., taken by his widow Sarah Shaver.
The goods and chattels which were of Dr. D. D. F. Baird, dec'd., taken by his widow Melinda C. Baird.
The goods and chattels which were of John Baker, dec'd., set apart to his widow Louisa J. Baker.
The goods and chattels which were of George H. Stephens, dec'd, taken by his widow Jane Stephens.
The goods and chattels which were of Jno Hirst, dec'd., taken by his widow Mary S. Hirst.
The goods and chattels which were of Jacob Barnett, dec'd., taken by his widow Catharine Barnett.
The goods and chattels which were of James K. Isett, dec'd., taken by his widow Elizabeth Isett.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Clerk.
Oct. 14, 1863.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 22d of August, A. D. 1863, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, Justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Oyer and Terminer, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 9th day) of November next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 22d day of August, A. D. 1863, I am commanded to make public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 16th day) of November, A. D., 1863, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 14th of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and the 87th year of American Independence.
GEO. W. JOHNSTON, *Sheriff.*

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—[Estate of Elizabeth J. Semple, dec'd.] Letters testamentary upon the will and testament of Elizabeth J. Semple, late of Jackson twp., Huntingdon County, deceased, have been granted to the subscribers. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to us.

JOHN A. WILSON,
EBENEZER E. McGILL,
Oct. 7, 1863, 5t* Executors.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardians of the minor children of James K. Hampton, dec'd., will expose to public sale by vendue on the premises on

Saturday, the 17th of October next, 1863,

at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece and parcel of ground situate in the village of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, containing about one acre, lying on both sides of the Pittsburg turnpike, and adjoining the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, land of Irvin & Co., and others; having thereon a brick tavern house, known as

"THE MILL CREEK HOTEL,"

a large frame stable, ice house, wash house and other outbuildings complete.

This property is situate in the flourishing village of Mill Creek, a station on the Penna. Railroad five miles east of Huntingdon, at the mouth of Kishacoquillas valley, in one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Any persons wishing to purchase a desirable and profitable tavern property may find it to their interest to attend.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April next.
GEORGE KEY,
SAMUEL B GROVE,
Mill Creek, Sept 30, 1863.] Guardians.

LEWISTOWN MILLS,

LEWISTOWN, PA.

FLOUR AND FEED, *of all kinds*, always on hand and for sale at lowest market prices. Orders by mail will receive our special and prompt attention.
WM. B. McATEE & SON.
Lewistown, Sept. 16, 1863-2m.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of David Stewart and Jacob Harnish, surviving Executors of the estate of Tobias Harnish, late of Morris township, dec'd, will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on Thursday, the 15th day of October next, at one o'clock, P. M., to make said distribution, when and where all persons having claims upon the said fund are required to present them to the said Auditor, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the said fund.
THEO. H. CREMER,
Sept. 16, 1863. Auditor.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
All persons interested will please take notice, that the undersigned deputy Collector of U. S. Internal Revenue for Huntingdon county, will attend on the 1st and 3d Tuesdays of each month, at the Jackson Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon, to receive taxes, &c., commencing on the 7th July.
JAMES CLARKE.
July 7th, 1863.

INSURE YOUR PROPERTY IN THE

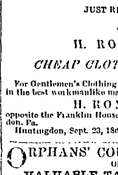
GIRARD
Fire and Marine Insurance Co.,
PHILADELPHIA.

NO MARINE RISKS — FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN.

Perpetual policies granted on brick and stone buildings. Limited policies granted on frame or log buildings, merchandize and furniture.

☞ *No premium notes required, consequently no assessments made.*
H. ALLISON MILLER,
Sept16,1863 Agt. for Huntingdon & adjoining Cos.

FANCY FURS, FANCY FURS.



JOHN FARERA,
718 ARCH Street,
below Eighth, south side
PHILADELPHIA
Importer & Manufacturer of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear.

I desire to return my thanks to my friends of Huntingdon and the surrounding Counties, for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years, and would say to them that I have *now in store*, of my own Importation and Manufacture, a very extensive *assortment* of all the *different* kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, *for Ladies and Children*, that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons.

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe, and having them manufactured under my own supervision, enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money. Ladies please give me a call before purchasing.

☞ Remember the name, number and street: John Farera, (New Fur Store, 718 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Sept. 16, 1863.-3m

KEYSTONE CIDER MILLS
FOR SALE

at the Manufacturer's price—$40 to $45,
By T. H. CREMER,
Sept. 9, 1863.] Huntingdon, Pa.

DAN RICE'S
GREAT SHOW!

DAN RICE'S GREAT SHOW
WILL EXHIBIT AT
HUNTINGDON,
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22nd, 1863,
AT 2 AND 7 P. M.
Upon which occasion the
AMERICAN HUMORIST, DAN RICE,
Will positively appear and introduce the wonderful
BLIND TALKING HORSE,
EXCELSIOR, JR.,
THE TRAINED ANIMALS,
AND
EDUCATED MULES.

Mr. RICE will also lead, in their various performances, the Best Troupe of
EQUESTRIANS,
GYMNASTS,
ACROBATS,
ATHLETIS,
Ever Brought before the Public!

ADMISSION: Boxes..... 25 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS..... 50 CENTS.
Children to all parts of the house..... 25 CENTS.

Remember the day and dates, and also that
DAN RICE "STILL LIVES."
Oct. 14, 1862.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Letters of administration de bonis non cum testamento annexo on the estate of Henry T. White, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the estate will make payment and those having claims will present them for settlement.
A. P. WHITE,
Sept 30 1863-6t Administrator.

THIS WAY! THIS WAY!
A NEW ARRIVAL OF
BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, etc.

JOHN H. WESTBROOK informs the public that he has just received a new stock of BOOTS and SHOES of all sizes and kinds to suit everybody.

Also, Hats, Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Morocco and Linning Skins, all of which will be sold at the lowest cash prices

Don't forget the old stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.
Huntingdon, Oct. 7, 1863.

1863.
FALL AND WINTER
FASHIONS!
ROBT. KINC,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill St., one door west of Carmon's Store,
HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS.
His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Oct 7-3m

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST OPENED AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.
A LARGE STOCK
AND
FULL ASSORTMENT,
AT PRICES
TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.
CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES
SILVER AND GOLD,
AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,
Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.
The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of
COUNTRY PRODUCE.
FOR BARGAINS,
CALL AT
A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

HARDWARE
AND
CUTLERY!
AN
IMMENSE STOCK
AND
ENDLESS VARIETY
OF
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.
NOW OPEN
AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. A. BROWN,
HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Sep. 30, 1863

HEAD QUARTERS
FOR
NEW GOODS,
D. P. GWIN
INFORMS THE PUBLIC
THAT HE HAS
JUST OPENED
A
SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS
THAT
CAN'T BE BEAT
IN
CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.
COME AND SEE.
D. P. GWIN.
Sept 30, 1863.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FISHER & SON
Have just Opened and offer to the Public,
A
SPLENDID STOCK
OF
WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
THE PUBLIC
Will please call and examine our Goods.
FISHER & SON.
Sept 30, 1863.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.
M. CUTMAN
HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which he offers to all who want to be
CLOTHED,
AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for
MEN AND BOYS,
ALSO,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
Huntingdon, Sept 30, 1863.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.
EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT
S. S. SMITH'S STORE,
ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.
THE BEST
SUGAR AND MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO.
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alcohol. Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
HOSIERY AND SHOES,

and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, Sept. 30, 1863.

1863. CLOTHING. 1863.
H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1863.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
OF A
VALUABLE TAVERN STAND.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Guardians of the minor children of James K. Hampton, dec'd., will expose to public sale by vendue on the premises on

Saturday, the 17th of October next, 1863,

at one o'clock, P. M., all that certain piece and parcel of ground situate in the village of Mill Creek, Huntingdon county, containing about one acre, lying on both sides of the Pittsburg turnpike, and adjoining the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, land of Irvin & Co., and others; having thereon a brick tavern house, known as

"THE MILL CREEK HOTEL,"

a large frame stable, ice house, wash house and other outbuildings complete.

This property is situate in the flourishing village of Mill Creek, a station on the Penna. Railroad five miles east of Huntingdon, at the mouth of Kishacoquillas valley, in one of the finest agricultural regions in the State. Any persons wishing to purchase a desirable and profitable tavern property may find it to their interest to attend.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage or judgments of the purchaser.

Possession given on the first day of April next.
GEORGE KEY,
SAMUEL B GROVE,
Mill Creek, Sept 30, 1863.] Guardians.

TO THE COLLECTORS of State and County Tax in Huntingdon County:

Owing to the necessities of the county, and especially the want of funds to meet the orders for the relief of families of soldiers in the service of the country, you are instructed to use all lawful means to collect all the taxes in your duplicate immediately and pay them over to the Treasurer.
J. CUMMINS,
JNO. S. ISETT,
PETER M. BARE,
Commissioners,
Huntingdon, July 29, 1863

UNION REFUGEES.—INFORMATION WANTED.
The undersigned, a Union refugee, who was compelled to leave Rockingham county, Virginia, on the 13th May, 1862, to company with John Young, Henry Meadows and Lafan Morris, on account of their Union sentiments, is desirous of ascertaining the whereabouts of any other refugees from that section, and especially of his father—Nicholas Breedin—who, it is supposed, is now in Ohio.

Any information which may lead to the discovery of the present residence of any of the above persons, will be thankfully received. Address as follows,
RICHARD BREEDIN,
Paradise Furnace, Hunt. Co., Penna.

☞ Papers friendly to the cause will confer a favor on one who has suffered severely for his love for the Union, by publishing the above.

EYRE & LANDELL,
Fourth & Arch Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.,
ARE OPENING
FOR FALL TRADE,
French MERINOES,
Good BLACK SILKS,
Dark Figured SILKS,
New PLAID SILKS,
New Fancy FLANNELS,
BALMORAL PETTICOATS,
Red, White and Blue FLANNELS, etc.
Sept. 9, 1863-3m.

THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK AND
FUR EMPORIUM.
No. 920 CHESTNUT Street, (formerly No. 708,)
PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO. invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of
FINE CLOAKS AND FURS,
unparalleled in any former season—

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location, enables us to devote the fullest attention to the
FUR DEPARTMENT,
which will be found well furnished with every description of FINE CLOTHS, which will be guaranteed as represented, or the money paid will be refunded.

ORDERS per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered. Express charges paid, any distance inside of 100 miles.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
Sept 9, 1863-1y. No. 920 Chestnut street, Phila.

STRAY STEER.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in

New Furniture Establishment.

J. M. WISE,

Manufacturer and Dealer in Furniture,

Respectfully invites the attention of the Public to his stand on Hill st., Huntingdon, between Cunningham's Store and Bean's National House, where he manufactures and keeps all kinds of Furniture at reduced prices. Persons wishing to purchase, will do well to give him a call.

Repairing of all kinds attended to promptly and charges reasonable.

☞ Also, Undertaking carried on, and Coffins made in any style desired, at short notice.

☞ Funerals attended at any place in town or country, by

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1862-tf. J. M. WISE.

FLAX! FLAX!! FLAX!!!

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS SECURED the latest improved machinery for breaking and scutching Flax. It is now in successful operation. I desire it to be understood that I am prepared to buy all the flax that the farmers raise, above their household flax that they desire I will prepare what they want and if they desire it will prepare what they want for their own use. This machinery will dress in two days more flax than one man can in the ordinary way in thirty days. The flax after it is pulled and operated from the stock, *should be spread on a meadow, thinly* and regularly, to be exposed to the dews for a week or ten days until the stock assumes a silver gray color, the under side should then be turned up and treated in the same way. On a dry day it can then be tied in bundles and is ready for the mill. It is not necessary to dry it by fire or smoke it over an oven, as this is only trouble for nothing. An acre of good flax is worth from thirty to thirty-five dollars without counting the seed. Susane will also be bought.

H. G. FISHER.

Huntingdon, July 29, 1863.

A JOINT RESOLUTION PROPOSING CERTAIN AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

BE it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the fourth article thereof:

There shall be an additional section to the third article of the Constitution, to be designated as section four, as follows:

SECTION 4. Whenever any of the qualified electors of this Commonwealth shall be in any actual military service, under a requisition from the President of the United States, or by the authority of this Commonwealth, such electors may exercise the right of suffrage in all elections by the citizens, under such regulations as are, or shall be, prescribed by law, as fully as if they were present at their usual place of election.

There shall be two additional sections to the eleventh article of the Constitution, to be designated as sections eight and nine, as follows:

SECTION 8. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature, containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title, except appropriation bills.

SECTION 9. No bill shall be passed by the Legislature granting any powers or privileges, in any case where the authority to grant such powers or privileges has been, or may hereafter be, conferred upon the courts of this Commonwealth.

JOHN CESSNA,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN P. PENNEY,
Speaker of the Senate.

Office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

HARRISBURG, July 1, 1863.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss:

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing and annexed is a full, true and correct copy of the original Joint Resolution of the General Assembly, entitled "A Joint Resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution," as the same remains on file in this office.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

July 7th, 1863—tc.

MUSKINGUM VALLEY

STEAM WORKS,

CORNER OF

Market and Third Streets,

ZANESVILLE, OHIO,

WE ARE NOW FULLY PREPARED to build Portable and Stationary Engines of the most improved styles and patterns, also Portable Saw Mills and Sorgho-Cane Mills from the oldest and newest and most improved patterns. We respectively request those in want of

Portable or Stationary Engines,

for any purpose whatever, or those who are in want of Circular Saw Mills, either double or single, with ways and carriage to saw any length log, to give us a call, or address us by letter, which will receive prompt attention.

Please read the following statements in regard to the operations of our Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills:

HARTSTOWN, Crawford Co., Pa., May 16, 1863.

MESSRS. J. & J. H. DUVALL.

Gentlemen:—* * * We received our Portable Engine and Saw Mill all in complete order, perfectly satisfied with the Saw Mill and Engine. Everything works to our entire satisfaction, beyond our expectations. We sawed 4,000 feet whitewash boards in five hours, and with good could have sawed more in the same time.

We most cheerfully recommend your Saw Mills and Engines to those wishing to purchase.

Respectfully,
C. REYNOLDS & E. AUDRESS.

For further reference, we would refer you to Samuel Hilliskin, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., who has one of our first class 20-horse power Portable Engines and Circular Saw Mills in operation at Tipton Station, Blair county, Pa.—He authorized us to say this Mill and Engine has given entire satisfaction, that, since starting it, he has sent in his second order for a Mill and Engine of same size.

We would also refer you to M. M. Adams, Greeson, Pa.; W. B. Zeigler and J. S. Reed, Huntingdon, Pa.; Burley & Co., Tyrone, Pa., A. L. Holliday, Hollidaysburg, Pa., all of whom have purchased of us.

We ship our Saw Mills and Engines fully equipped and ready for work. We warrant our Machinery to do all that our circular claims for it, and to saw from 6,000 to 10,000 feet of inch lumber per day.

J. & J. H. DUVALL,

No. 55 Corner of Market and Third Streets, just opposite C. O. R. Road depot, Zanesville, Ohio.

June 3, 1863.—1m.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,

PHILADELPHIA:

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, *Howard Association*, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*

Dec. 31, 1862.—1y.

BIRNBAUM'S

PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,

ON HILL STREET,

A few doors west of Lewis' Book Store,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Photographs and Ambrotypes Taken in the Best Style.

☞ CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monuments of Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16 1855.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want fashionable Goods

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at GWIN'S.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—Just received at the hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!! Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT. Dec 30, 1859 FISHER & SON.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.							EASTWARD	
MAIL.	MAIL EXPRESS.	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS.	ACCOMMODATION.	STATIONS.	ACCOMMODATION.	MAIL EXPRESS.	PACIFIC EXPRESS.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
4 40	.....	.....	.....	N. Hamilton,	.....	.....	12 28	.....
4 54	.....	.....	5 05	Mt. Union,	10 45	.....	12 20	.....
5 04	.....	.....	.....	Mapleton,	.....	.....	12 11	.....
5 09	.....	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	12 06	.....
5 13	.....	.....	.....	Coal Siding,	.....	.....	12 01	.....
5 23	7 05	6 22	5 23	Huntingdon,	10 21	9 21	11 53	.....
5 29	.....	.....	.....	Petersburg,	10 06	.....	11 40	.....
5 48	.....	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	11 23	.....
5 54	.....	.....	6 00	Spruce Creek,	9 54	8 54	11 26	.....
6 10	.....	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	11 10	.....
6 19	.....	.....	6 21	Tyrone,	9 30	8 33	11 00	.....
6 30	.....	.....	.....	Tipton,	.....	.....	10 48	.....
6 35	.....	.....	.....	Fosteria,	.....	.....	10 43	.....
6 40	.....	.....	6 39	Bell's Mills,	9 14	8 14	10 29	.....
7 03	8 20	7 40	6 55	Altoona,	8 40	8 00	10 23	.....
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	.....

The FAST LINE Eastward leaves Altoona at 1 15 A M., and arrives at Huntingdon at 2 27 A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Saturday, Aug. 29, 1863, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g A. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 7 30	Huntingdon,	AR 11 05	AR 9 00
5 37	7 50	McConnellstown,	10 48	8 43
6 04	8 00	Pleasant Grove,	10 36	8 25
6 20	8 15	Marklesburg,	10 22	8 09
6 33	8 29	Coffee Run,	10 07	8 03
6 40	8 40	Rough & Ready,	10 00	7 55
6 52	8 53	Cove,	9 49	7 43
6 57	9 00	Fisher's Summit,	9 43	7 35
AR 7 12	AR 9 20	Saxton,	LE 9 30	LE 7 20
LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 9 25	AR 7 10
7 40	9 50	Riddlesburg,	9 05	6 50
7 50	10 00	Hopewell,	8 55	6 40

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

8 06	10 15	Piper's Run,	8 40	6 23
8 35	10 45	Hamilton,	8 10	5 55
AR 8 50	AR 11 00	Bloody Run,	LE 8 00	LE 5 40

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 20	LE 9 30	Saxton,	AR 8 30	LE 7 20
				AR 7 10
7 35	9 45	Coalmont,	8 15	6 55
7 45	9 50	Crawford,	8 05	6 38
AR 7 50	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 8 00	LE 6 30
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, ALLENTOWN, &c., NEW YORK.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 2.00 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 2.15 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 9,15 the same morning.

Fare from HARRISBURG to NEW-YORK, $5 15; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 50. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 9 A. M., 12 Noon, and 7 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave TAMAQUA at 8.30 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 4.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEWYORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.15 A. M., and 2.30 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, HARRISBURG and NEW-YORK.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves HARDING at 6.00 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 4.00 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SPRING and EXCURSION TICKETS at reduced rates to and from all points.

O. A. NICOLLS,
April 20, 1863. *General Superintendent.*

PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,

OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

TO ARMS!

RUSH TO THE STORE OF

SIMON COHN,

AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received, consisting in part of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Boots & Shoes,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Monmouth Store, at Coffee Run Station, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

June 10, 1863-tf

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACKBONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockery ware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hats,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1863.

Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,

Respectfully inform their numerous customers, and the public generally, that they have just received a large and splendid stock of Goods at their store in MARKLESBURG, consisting in part of

DRY GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SILKS,
NOTIONS,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
WOOD & WILLOW WARE,
TOBACCO,
SEGARS,
NAILS,
GLASS,
OLD MEAT,
CRACKERS,
PROVISIONS,
FISH,
SALT, &c., &c.

NOW FAIRLY FOR

Also—BONNETS and TINWARE;

And in fact everything usually kept in a first class country store, which were bought low for cash and will be sold at correspondingly low prices for cash or country produce, and request the public to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, feeling satisfied we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.

Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises.*

☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.

Wm. March is agent for the Broad Top Railroad Company at Marklesburg Station. He is prepared to ship all kinds of grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large and commodious warehouse, farmers can store with him their grain and flour until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

We have also a stock of FASHIONABLE FURNITURE which will be sold at reasonable prices.

WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.

Marklesburg, May 27, 1863.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

J. D. CAMPBELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office in the Brick Row, nearly opposite the Court House. [April 15, 1863

J. H. O. CORBIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Office on Hill Street.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 1d, 1859.

WILLIAM AFRICA
HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE
BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,
ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 29, 1863.]

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office removed to opposite the Exchange Hotel, on Railroad street, Huntingdon, Pa. April 7, 1863.

THE JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. MORRISON, Proprietor

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Heed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM
Founder, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groin, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LADIES' FURS, a splendid variety. Cheap by FISHER & SON.

ENVELOPES—By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P GWIN'S where you will find the largest assortment in town.

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MUSIC THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawm—The Jubilee—Hamlen's and Bertini's enlarged and improved Instructor—Wellman's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructor—Wimner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Bass Primer—Howe's Drawing Instructor—The Chorus Glee Book—Tan's Harp, for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

ENVELOPES, wholesale and retail, for sale LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

PAPER! PAPER!! Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

1863. THE 1863.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,

and examine our stock and prices.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an admirable exhaustive index, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.

For the instruction, exercise, and manœuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Rifleman, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general Rules; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a *dictionary of military terms.*

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service; containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACHT EXECUTIONS.
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES.
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION P'R'S,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
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NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
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ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIRE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' BONDS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
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Silk Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
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Foolscap Paper,
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Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C. BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any. They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United Intes and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them. C. BARSTOW,
President of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public. WELS, FARGO & CO.,
A. MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office. S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent. SAMUEL L. BREES,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. D. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice without exception. WILKINSON, TETON & CO.,
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHE, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be. A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr Barnard's Pens to be excellent. FRED. PROUT & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used. GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive. P. FOIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,
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OGDON'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
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SANDER'S do do do
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Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' *First* Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
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Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
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Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
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Academical, Counting-room and other Copy Books.
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Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hansford & Payson
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Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW BOOKS!

FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE

THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Dwellings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

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HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of *Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life*; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicina purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

FOR PRESENTS
TO PLEASE AND INSTRUCT
YOUR CHILDREN,
CALL AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

LADIES! ATTENTION!! BALMORALS, a handsome lot just received direct from New York, by FISHER & SON.

NUBIAS & OPERA CAPS, 3d arrival of the season, just opening by Nov 11, 1862. FISHER & SON,

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER

AND

COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS of SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, ARBITRATIONS, POWERS of ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS of EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTES of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and